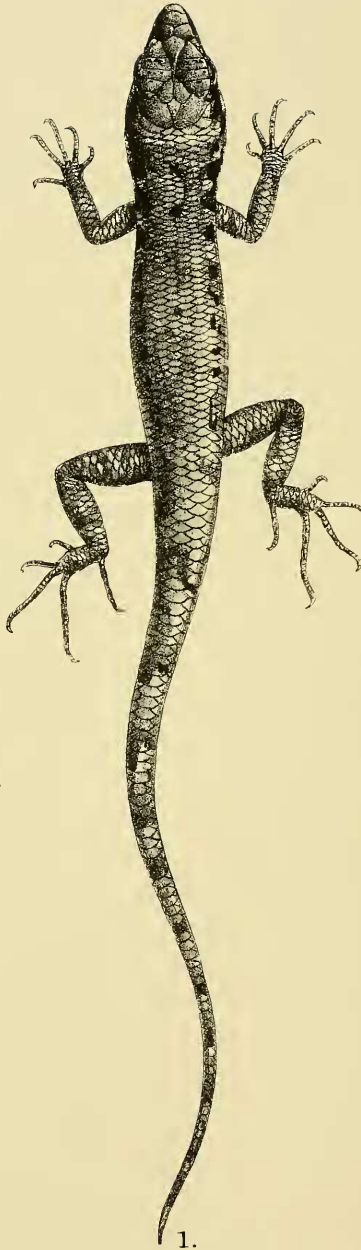


2a.



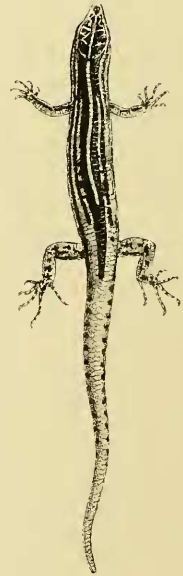
3a.



1.



2.



3.

J. Green del. et lith.

Mintern Bros. imp.

1. LYGOSOMA MILNENSE. 2. L. GRANULATUM.  
3. L. PULCHRUM.



2a.



3a.



2.



1a.



1.



3.



2b.



3b.

J. Green del. et lith.

Mintern Bros imp.

1. LYGOSOMA PRATTI. 2. TOXICOCALAMUS LONGISSIMUS.  
3. T. STANLEYANUS.

The discovery in New Guinea of a fish of the genus *Rhiacichthys* Blgr. (*Platyptera* C. & V.), a type of Gobiidæ so admirably adapted to life in mountain torrents, is a very interesting addition to our knowledge. The type of the genus, *R. aspro*, C. & V., which differs from *R. novæ-guineæ* in the larger eye situated much nearer to the gill-opening than to the end of the snout, inhabits Bantam, Celebes, and Luzon\*, whilst a doubtful species, *R. sinensis* Blkr., is founded on a Chinese drawing described as "*dubiæ exactitudinis*."

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

*Rhiacichthys novæ-guineæ*, with upper and lower views of head and anterior part of body, reduced  $\frac{2}{3}$  nat. size.

### 3. Descriptions of new Reptiles from British New Guinea.

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S.

[Received May 13, 1903.]

(Plates XII. & XIII.†)

LYGOSOMA MILNENSE. (Plate XII. fig. 1.)

Section *Hinulia*. Head large, especially in the male, body short; the distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb is contained once to once and one third in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout short, obtuse. Lower eyelid scaly. Nostril pierced in a single nasal; no supranasal; a single anterior loreal; rostral forming a very long, curved suture with the frontonasal, which is nearly twice as broad as long; præfrontals forming a median suture; frontal much narrowed posteriorly, longer than frontoparietals and interparietals together, in contact with the three first supraoculars; five supraoculars, first longest; 10 or 11 supraciliaries, first largest; frontoparietals and interparietal distinct, nearly equal in length; parietals forming a suture behind the interparietal; nuchals absent or reduced to one pair; third, fourth, and fifth labials below the eye. Ear-opening oval, nearly as large as the eye-opening; no auricular lobules. Scales smooth, dorsals largest, 30 or 32 round the middle of the body. Præanals slightly enlarged. The hind limb reaches the shoulder, or between the shoulder and the ear. Digits rather elongate, slightly compressed; subdigital lamellæ smooth, 35 to 37 under the fourth toe. Tail once and a half to once and two-thirds the length of head and body. Coloration very variable. Upper parts uniform brown, or with a light, dark-edged dorso-lateral streak joining its fellow on the base of

\* I have not been able to find on any map the locality "Wanderer Bay" given by Günther, Cat. Fish. iii. p. 138.

† For explanation of the Plates, see p. 129.

the tail, or with dark brown spots forming bars across the body or restricted to the sides; three or four large black spots, with white dots between them, may be present on each side of the neck; a black canthal and temporal streak sometimes present; lips uniform whitish, or blotched with brown or black; lower parts whitish, throat sometimes blotched with dark brown.

	♂.	♀.
Total length .....	173	165 millim.
Head .....	20	17 „
Width of head .....	14	9 „
Body .....	48	44 „
Fore limb .....	27	23 „
Hind limb .....	40	35 „
Tail .....	105	104 „

Several specimens from Milne Bay, British New Guinea, collected by Mr. A. S. Meek.

The nearest allies of *L. miluense* are *L. concinnatum* Blgr., from the Solomon Islands, and *L. simum* Sauv., from New Guinea.

#### LYGOSOMA GRANULATUM. (Plate XII. fig. 2.)

Connecting the Sections *Hinulia* and *Otosaurus*. Habit lacertiform; the distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb is contained once and one third in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout very short, obtuse. Lower eyelid scaly. Nostril pierced in a single nasal; a very small supranasal, between the frontonasal, the nasal, and the first loreal, which is single; rostral forming a straight suture with the frontonasal, which is much broader than long and touches the anterior angle of the frontal; latter much narrowed posteriorly, a little longer than frontoparietals and interparietal together, in contact with the three first supraoculars; seven supraoculars, first more than twice as long as second, seventh very small; eleven supraciliaries, first largest; frontoparietals and interparietal distinct, the former a little longer than the latter; parietals forming a suture behind the interparietal; no nuchals, each parietal in contact with four scales; fourth, fifth, and sixth upper labials below the eye. Ear-opening large, oval, as large as the eye-opening; tympanum scarcely sunk; no auricular lobules. 36 scales round the middle of the body, laterals smallest, dorsals slightly larger than ventrals, dorsals and laterals rough with minute granular asperities. A pair of enlarged præanals. The hind limb reaches the axilla. Digits elongate, compressed, obtusely keeled below; 20 lamellæ under the fourth toe. Tail about once and a half the length of head and body. Pale reddish brown above, variegated with dark brown; sides with large dark brown spots, some forming vertical bars; a white dot above the tympanum, another above the shoulder; sides below the large spots reticulated with dark brown;

lips spotted with dark brown; lower parts whitish, throat almost entirely dark brown.

Total length	..... 117 millim.	Fore limb	..... 14 millim.
Head	..... 11 "	Hind limb	..... 23 "
Width of head	... 7 "	Tail	..... 72 "
Body	..... 34 "		

A single specimen from the Albert Edward Range, 6000 feet, collected by Mr. H. S. Rohn.

Nearest ally: *L. annectens* Blgr., from New Guinea.

*LYGOSOMA PULCHRUM.* (Plate XII. fig. 3.)

Section *Lioplepisma*. Habit lacertiform, slender; the distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb is contained once and one fourth in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout moderate, pointed. Lower eyelid with an undivided transparent disk. Nostril pierced in the middle of a rather large nasal; no supranasal; anterior loreal as deep as the nasal; frontonasal broader than long, forming a short straight suture with the rostral; præfrontals meeting with their inner angles, or narrowly separated; frontal small, acutely pointed behind, in contact with the first and second supraoculars; frontoparietal single, as long as the frontal; interparietal distinct, about half as long as the frontoparietal; four supraoculars; eight supraciliaries; parietals in contact behind the interparietal; three to five pairs of nuchals; four upper labials anterior to the subocular. Ear-opening roundish, smaller than the eye-opening; no auricular lobules. 24 scales round the middle of the body, perfectly smooth; dorsals, especially the two vertebral series, largest, laterals smallest. Two strongly enlarged præanals. The hind limb reaches the elbow of the adpressed fore limb. Digits slender, a little flattened at the base, fourth toe much longer than third; subdigital lamellæ smooth, 22 under the fourth toe. Black above, with five white longitudinal lines, commencing on the snout, the vertebral narrowly interrupted behind the head and ending a little before reaching the sacral region; an interrupted additional line on each side of the body between the vertebral line and the upper lateral; limbs reddish, spotted with black, with regular black bars across the digits; tail coral-red, with a regular series of black spots or vertical bars on each side; lower surface of head and body greenish white.

Head	..... 9 millim.	Fore limb	..... 11 millim.
Width of head	... 5 "	Hind limb	..... 16 "
Body	..... 27 "		

Two specimens, both with the tail injured, from the Albert Edward Range, 6000 feet, collected by Mr. H. S. Rohn.

Nearest ally: *L. pulchellum* Gray, from the Philippines.

## LYGOSOMA PRATTI. (Plate XIII. fig. 1.)

Section *Lygosoma*. Body elongate, limbs short; the distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb is contained once and three fourths in the distance between axilla and groin. Head small, much depressed; snout moderate, obtusely pointed. Lower eyelid scaly. Nostril pierced in a single nasal; no supranasal; rostral narrowed and produced posteriorly between the nasals, forming a narrow suture with the frontonasal, which is a little broader than long and narrow in contact with the frontal; latter as large as frontoparietals and interparietal together, much broader than the supraocular region, in contact with the first supraciliary, the first supraocular, and a very small part of the second; four supraoculars; seven supraciliaries; frontoparietals and interparietal distinct, subequal; parietals forming a suture behind the interparietal; no nuchals; fourth and fifth labials below the eye. Ear-opening oval, nearly as large as the eye-opening; no auricular lobules. 36 smooth scales round the middle of the body; dorsals, especially the two vertebral series, largest. A pair of slightly enlarged præanals. Limbs widely separated when pressed against the body. Digits short, compressed, keeled below; subdigital lamellæ mostly divided, 13 or 14 under the fourth toe. Tail very thick. Pale brown above, mottled or vermiculate with dark brown; head and nape blackish; two oblique white streaks from below the eye to the throat; belly white.

Total length	.....	162 millim.	Fore limb	.....	14 millim.
Head	.....	15 "	Hind limb	.....	21 "
Width of head	...	10 "	Tail (reproduced)	.	75 "
Body	.....	72 "			

This new species, of which a single specimen was obtained at Dinawa, Owen Stanley Range, 4000 feet, by Mr. A. E. Pratt, is most nearly related to the Papuan *L. muelleri* Schleg., and clearly belongs to the same section of the genus *Lygosoma*. But it is also closely allied to *L. lorie* Blgr., from New Guinea, which has been referred to the section *Hinulia* and evidently constitutes a connecting-link between the two sections.

Having, through the kindness of Mr. Thomas Steel, of Sydney, had the loan of the type of *Homolepida englishi* De Vis, I am able to confirm its identity with *L. muelleri*, as already pointed out by me in the 'Zoological Record' for 1890.

## TOXICOCALAMUS STANLEYANUS. (Plate XIII. fig. 3.)

Rostral much broader than deep, just visible from above; internasals nearly as long as the præfrontals, which are in contact with the second upper labial and with the eye; frontal small, slightly broader than the supraocular, once and three fourths as long as broad, as long as its distance from the end of the snout, a little shorter than the parietals; one postocular; temporals 1 + 2;

five upper labials, second and third entering the eye; three lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are larger than the posterior. Scales in 15 rows. Ventrals 261; anal entire; subcaudals 25 pairs; tail ending in a compressed, obtusely pointed scute, which is obtusely keeled above. Blackish brown above; traces of a yellowish nuchal collar; upper lip white; two outer rows of scales white, each scale with a blackish central spot; ventrals and subcaudals white, with a black spot on each side, some of the ventrals with an interrupted blackish border.

Total length 610 millim.; tail 40.

A single female specimen from Dinawa, Owen Stanley Range, 4000 feet, collected by Mr. A. E. Pratt.

The genus *Toxicocalamus* was established by me in 1896 (Ann. & Mag. N. H. [6] xviii. p. 152), for a Snake from Woodlark Island, British New Guinea, *T. longissimus*, here figured (Pl. XIII. fig. 2), which differs from the one now described in the numbers of scales and shields (Sc. 17; V. 299-305; A. 2; C. 30-31), in the smaller eye, in the shorter internasals and frontal, in the proportions of the upper labials, of which the third and fourth enter the eye, and in the coloration.

#### EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

##### PLATE XII.

- Fig. 1. *Lygosoma milnense*, p. 125, male, natural size.  
 2. *Lygosoma granulatum*, p. 126, natural size.  
 2 a. " " Upper view of head,  $\times 2$ .  
 3. *Lygosoma pulchrum*, p. 127, natural size.  
 3 a. " " Upper view of head,  $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ .

##### PLATE XIII.

- Fig. 1. *Lygosoma pratti*, p. 128.  
 Figs. 2, 2 a, 2 b. *Toxicocalamus longissimus*, p. 128. Upper, side, and lower views of head and anterior part of body.  
 3, 3 a, 3 b. *Toxicocalamus stanleyanus*, p. 129. Upper, side, and lower views of head and anterior part of body.  
 All natural size.

4. On the Marine Fauna of Zanzibar and British East Africa, from Collections made by Cyril Crossland in the Years 1901 and 1902.—Polychæta. Part II. By CYRIL CROSSLAND, B.A., B.Sc.\*

[Received May 25, 1903.]

(Plates XIV. & XV.†, and Text-figures 12-15.)

#### PART II.—THE EUNICIDÆ.

Before beginning my examination of the typical Nereidiform (*i. e.* Errant) Polychætes, I investigated to some extent the variability of those characters usually employed for specific

\* Communicated by Prof. W. C. McINTOSH, F.R.S., C.M.Z.S.

† For explanation of the Plates, see p. 144.